

among this people; we feel it our duty to place before the Committee the great importance of making immediate exertions to procure the necessary funds, and of sending two additional missionaries to take the charge of the institution.

New Encouragements.

In a letter from Mr. Winslow to the Corresponding Secretary, dated Oodooville, January 10, 1825, mention is made of some very encouraging indications of continued divine favour to that mission.

You will have returned thanks to God for his grace bestowed on those around us, at the commencement of the past year; and, ere this reaches you, may have heard with rejoicing that, at the conclusion of the same year, also, the Lord hath appeared again "to revive his heritage when it was weary."

The last two months have been a time of silent, but we trust effectual, operation of the Holy Spirit on many hearts. Preceding and accompanying it, was an uncommon spirit of prayer—fervent, weeping prayer. All the stations witnessed new zeal and activity among the members; a revival of old impressions in those who had been awakened before and had gone back; and new cases of conviction among careless sinners, both in our schools, and among our schoolmasters, and others connected with us. The case of some young men has been particularly interesting. There were several connected with the mission in various ways, who had long been instructed, but remained hardened. One of them, an assistant in the Central school, named T. Dwight, had, for some time, been more or less anxious about his soul; but unable to give up all for Christ. After the last awakening commenced, he was more deeply affected; and at length, against much opposition, came out on the Lord's side. His taking a decided stand, had some effect upon others. These were made the special subjects of prayer and effort, and the Lord appeared to bless the means used. Two, who are connected with the station of Tillypally, and three at this station, were more especially awakened and brought to deep concern; and have subsequently been made partakers of a Christian hope. They are all from the most respectable families, and stand very high among the people. If they remain steadfast, a heavy blow will be given to heathenism. Many of the schoolmasters, also, at the different stations, are more or less serious, and eight or ten may be said to appear well. Of the lads in the Central school, and the children in the Boarding schools, several have of late hopefully passed from death unto life.

Of the revival a year ago, we are hoping to gather in the first fruits on the 20th inst. Yesterday the candidates, 44 in number, were propounded at all our stations. A large temporary building has been erected in a central village, sufficient to accommodate about 3,000 people, and we have reason to hope it will be more than filled. The ordinance of baptism is to be administered to the candidates, after a sermon and addresses prepared for the occasion, and the Lord's supper is to be administered to the native members, who will then amount to more than 70, and to such missionaries and others in communion, as may be present.

We trust it may be a day long to be remembered. And as it is, perhaps, in consequence of the thanksgivings which Christians, in our native land, are now offering to God for his former mercies towards this mission, that he has been again pleased to visit us; so, in consequence of what he is now doing, we hope praises will ascend to bring down fresh supplies of grace. Let the people praise thee, O God; let all the people praise thee.

Extracts from Mr. Poor's Journal at Tillypally.

Sabbath, March 23.—This afternoon met with a number of head-men at the rest-house. On my urging them to receive the Gospel, which they had long heard, but hitherto rejected, one of them observed, "You have now thirteen schools under your control, containing 5 or 600 children, of both sexes; the next generation will no doubt be Christians. This should satisfy you; you ought not to be urgent with us, who have grown up in the Tamil religion, and are bound by our customs and by our priests." Though he made these remarks in a sporting manner, it was evident that he partly believed what he said. The opinion is gaining ground that Christianity will ultimately prevail throughout the country. In view of all I see, I go indulge strong hopes, that the Lord is fast preparing the way for some signal display of his power and grace among this people.

30.—Visited two schools. Am pleased to find that the girls attached to them manifest more interest in their studies than heretofore. The mothers of some of them are more disposed than formerly to send their children to school.

This afternoon I had much conversation with several head-men in the village near the rest-house, on the subject of female education, and urged them to follow the Maniagar's example. Two of them promised to send their daughters, if I would again employ Iyampully, a schoolmaster in that place, who was formerly in the service of the mission, and whom, by way of eminence, I denominated the heathen schoolmaster. I readily complied with their proposal, and directed the man to commence a school for boys and girls.

April 26.—At the monthly meeting of the Committee of the Mallagum Bible Society, the Court Interpreter, who is Treasurer to the Society, a heathen, read a chapter from the Bible at the opening of the meeting. This is an advance in the cause worthy of being noticed. No one, who is professedly a heathen, has taken such an active part at any of our meetings.

May 7.—The second anniversary of Mrs. Poor's decease. Having given previous notice that I should hold a meeting for females on the occasion, I had the pleasure of seeing 25 women and a number of girls present. Some of them were much affected at the recital of past scenes. Yesterday, on my inviting the wife of one of the head-men, and urging her to attend the meeting to-day, she proposed, in order to excuse herself, and compromise the matter, that, at some convenient time, I should hold a meeting for females at her house. Even such a proposal from such a woman is an advance in the work.

Extracts from the Journal of the Rev. Lect. Spaulding, at Mannehy.

August 31.—As I was visiting from house to house this afternoon, I saw a number of persons in the road near me. I entered into conversation with them on the necessity of renouncing their idols, and of trusting in Jesus Christ. A very old man, who had lost one eye, and could see but poorly with the other, pressed through the company, and, coming close to me, and staring me in the face, said, in a very impressive manner, "Sir, how long since this religion came into the world?" I replied, "God gave it to our first parents, whom he created." "If so," said he, "how does it happen, that we have known nothing about it all this time?" This question was asked with all the confidence of a conclusive argument against the religion of Christ. Oh, when will Christians feel the force of this reproach,—and when will they do all that God requires of them to take up this stumbling block out of the way of the heathen?

September 3.—Early this morning I left Oodooville, in company with Messrs. Knight and Winslow, to distribute tracts at the great temple in Nellore. After riding about three miles over an extensive plain, we came in sight of a large number of men and women returning home from the temple. As we had but about a hundred tracts, and the supply for the occasion was at Nellore, Mr. Knight rode directly home to hasten them to us, while we took the main path to the temple, distributing to all we met who could read. Just as we came in sight of the temple, our stock of tracts failed. I passed with much difficulty through the immense crowd of people, that I might the sooner meet the bearer of the tracts. When I met him, I took about half of what he had, and hastened back to divide with Mr. Winslow. There was no time to be lost, the people having so far finished their ceremonies, as to begin to withdraw in great numbers. As there were three principal roads leading from the temple, we agreed severally to occupy them. Not suspecting any difficulty in passing, I began to distribute a few tracts as I went through the crowd. But, as soon as the news was spread a little, they all pressed towards me, and literally crowded me on every side, with hand over hand by fifties,—perhaps hundreds,—every one crying, "Give me one, Give me one." I was at last obliged to put my tracts under my arm, and coat too, (for they became so bold as to endeavour to help themselves) and to refuse giving a single tract until I should be out of the throng.

At this time I had an opportunity to count the poor souls, who were rolling after the car; and, to my astonishment, I found them to be upwards of four hundred!

It was with some difficulty I could reach the place I was to occupy. I then began to distribute to such only of those, who passed me going from the temple, as could read, refusing to give to boys, as the stock was small, and many of them belonged to our Native Free Schools where we had distributed tracts. In about an hour and a half, I distributed nearly five hundred tracts. After this I joined Messrs. K. and W., who had been quite as successful. We had never seen the people, including all classes, receive tracts with so much eagerness.

London Tract Society.

The twenty-sixth anniversary meeting of this Society, was held on the 13th of May. From the annual Report which was read to the meeting, it appears that the Society circulated, during the past year, more than ten millions five hundred thousand tracts; making the total issues of the Society more than SEVENTY MILLIONS. The following is an abstract of the Report:

CHINA.

As the living teachers of Christianity are not permitted to visit China, the only method of making an impression upon this vast empire, is through the medium of tracts and Bibles, distributed among the Chinese, who in great numbers reside at Malacca, Singapore, and other European settlements, and maintain a constant intercourse with their own country. This method has been adopted, and has been attended with the happiest success.

Numerous copies of the Chinese Scriptures and tracts have been lately put in circulation; as many as 4000 of the latter within a period of four months. At the celebration of a Chinese festival, the Missionaries were invited into the principal temple, by the respective residents of that nation at Malacca, and were permitted to give their Chinese books to every one of the assembly who could read; the priests alone refused to receive them.

At Singapore, to which place the Chinese College has been removed, Dr. Morrison has, at his own expense, erected a bookseller's shop, with a school room adjoining, where the Chinese version of the Scriptures, and religious tracts, will be exhibited for sale.

A letter to Dr. Morrison says,—“It will gladden your heart to hear that many, both of the Chinese and the Malays, have lately called and begged for the Word of Life. We sent lately to Cochinchina, by government vessels, belonging to that country, nearly 3000 volumes of Chinese books. They were eagerly read by the Cochinchinese, and many of their great men came to the College, with a great body of servants, and requested books.”

In consequence of this animating intelligence, the Committee placed £300 at the disposal of Dr. Morrison and the Missionaries at Malacca. They also voted to devote all the profits of a little periodical work, entitled “The Child's Companion,” which is published by the Society, and extensively circulated in Great Britain, to the circulation of Tracts in China and the East. The profits of this work, during the past year, amounted to £200.

HINDOOSTAN.

Calcutta.—It appears, that the Missionaries at Calcutta have circulated 170,000 tracts in the English, Bengalee, and Hindoostanee languages. A Missionary, in connection with the Baptist Society, in India, writes,—“I cannot conclude without telling you, that this morning I have seen a whole family of natives, consisting of grandfather, father, mother, and three sons, all evidently

seeking the way of salvation. They were first roused to a sense of their condition by a Tract left at the house of a neighbour, which he threw indignantly into the road, where one of the boys belonging to the family, about fifteen years of age, saw it, and carried it home. They read it, and came for more; I gave them the Four Gospels, and hope that time will show the Tract has not been read in vain.”

Madras.—The Madras Society is very active in the distribution of Tracts. The Committee have granted to this Society 50 reams of printing paper, and 12,000 English Tracts.

Nagercoil.—The members of the Society at this place are native Hindoos, and the institution possesses peculiar interest from this circumstance. Six Tracts have been published in Tamil by this Society.

Bellary.—More than 15,000 Tracts, English and native, have been distributed from this place during the past year, and with the most gratifying effect.

Bombay.—The American Missionaries at Bombay have applied for assistance. They say,—“For several years we have printed and distributed many thousand Religious Tracts, and have had the most ample evidence of their utility. The thousands of Tracts which we have already distributed, have shown us that tens and tens of thousands more are needed, which we cannot supply for want of pecuniary means.” In compliance with this request the Committee forwarded 16 reams of paper, and 4780 Tracts; and the Missionaries were authorized to draw for £30 on the formation of a Tract Society at Bombay.

CEYLON.

The Wesleyan Missionaries have translated various Tracts into the languages of the Island, in Singalese, in Tamil, and in Indo-Portuguese, and testify to the value of scriptural Tracts, for distribution in places where the Christian missionary cannot gain access. The Committee have sent 3000 English Tracts and a further grant of paper to aid the Wesleyan brethren.

AUSTRALASIA.

The Australasian Religious Tract Society continues in active operation. £50 have been remitted from this Society.

Various grants have been made to friends, sailing for New South Wales, and also for the use of different convict ships; and to friends proceeding to Van Dieman's Land. In the latter place, a Religious Tract Society has been recently formed.

SOUTH SEAS.

George Bennet, Esq. one of the Deputations from the London Missionary Society, communicates the pleasing information, that at Matavia a religious tract has been written and printed in Tahitian; it is called “*Parau Taioito*,” “A Word of warning,” or “*The Warning Voice*,” and has been widely circulated among both children and adults.

AFRICA.

About 12,000 English and Dutch tracts have been sent during the past year to missionaries stationed in different parts of South Africa; and on the application of the Church Missionary Society, 6,500 books were granted to the missionaries at Sierra Leone.

Mauritius or Isle of France.—A Tract Society has been established at this place, and a supply of 9000 French and English tracts have been forwarded to the new Society.

SOUTH AMERICA.

It is less than two years since the Society commenced its operations in that interesting portion of the globe. During the past year, by the assistance of some Spaniards of piety and literary attainments, twelve Spanish tracts have been added to the Society's catalogue, and several others are in the course of publication.

More than 82,000 Spanish tracts have been forwarded to Lima, Cartagena, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Chili, Cuba, the Bahamas, and Mexico, and more than 24,000 placed at the disposal of the Liverpool Tract Society, have been forwarded from that city to different parts of the South American continent. In these grants and in the Spanish translations more than £300 have been expended. To this object the Committee have devoted the profits of the “*Tract Magazine*,” amounting to the sum of £150.

WEST INDIES.

More than 8,000 tracts and books have been forwarded to the West Indies; of this number 2150 were sent to Mr. Dawes at Antigua, and 3000 to the missionaries of the United Brethren at St. Kitt's.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Under this head, the Committee state that they have sent 13,000 tracts and books to Newfoundland; 22,000 to Halifax; 11,600 to Guysborough, and 17,000 to Niagara, besides a large quantity purchased by the Society at Niagara. New Tract Societies have been formed during the past year at Quebec and Halifax, at St. John's, in New-Brunswick, and at Kingston, in Upper Canada.

EUROPE.

Russia.—To Archangel, 4,300 tracts have been sent, and to Riga, 3,000.

Poland.—To the missionaries in Poland, the Committee have granted 5,600 English tracts, besides German and French tracts to the value of £30. They have also agreed to defray part of the expense of printing a series of tracts in the Polish language.

Prussia.—The Committee have engaged to pay the expense of translating and printing six new tracts for distribution in the Grand Duchy of Berg.

Darmstadt.—The revered and indefatigable Dr. Leander Van Ess, continues his valuable labours. He has been actively engaged in the circulation of some tracts, written by himself, in support of the universal dissemination of the word of God. On this subject the Committee felt the call for assistance so important, that they placed £100 at his disposal.

Hamburg.—The Hamburg Society has circulated during the past year more than 38,000 tracts. The Committee have forwarded to this Society 1000 Dutch tracts, and 1000 Danish tracts, for the use of the sailors, and have authorized the Society to print an edition of 5000 of the abridged Bible Catechism, in German, at the expense of the London institution. This important work has been completed.

France.—The Paris Tract Society has circulated during the past year 80,000 Tracts.

Spain.—Spanish Tracts, to the number of 5000, have been forwarded to Gibraltar, Bayonne, and Minorca.

Malta and Greece.—Twenty-three excellent Tracts, in Modern Greek, and thirteen in Italian, have been printed at the press of the American missionaries at Malta. The Greek Tracts have been extensively disseminated in the Ionian isles, and various parts of Greece; and there were increased calls for further supplies.

Scotland.—The Edinburgh Tract Society has circulated during the past year 4000, 000 Tracts and books. There are also many other active Societies and Associations in Scotland.

Ireland.—The Religious Tract and Book Society for Ireland continues its efficient operations. During the past year, its sales amounted to 453,778; and 27,587 Tracts were gratuitously distributed. A taste for reading appears to increase in Ireland as education advances. The Society has made to various institutions, as well as individuals, in Ireland, who are engaged in making known the great truths of the Gospel, grants amounting in the whole to nearly 70,000 Tracts.

England.—A single individual whose time is occupied in visiting hospitals, prisons, and work-houses, has distributed more than 70,000 Tracts during the past year. At the Fairs in London 158,000 Tracts have been distributed; 14,000 at the different executions; 32,000 to persons found violating the Sabbath; 30,000 to seamen on the river Thames; 4000 to soldiers; 16,000 to pensioners, and 34,000 to the hop-pickers in Kent and Sussex.

Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

England.—By the arrival at Boston, of the ship Topaz, Capt. Callender, in 31 days from Liverpool, London dates to June 12th, and Liverpool dates to the 14th of June, have been received. The activity of commercial speculation had received some check, by a decline in cotton. A letter from Liverpool dated June 11th, says,—“The import of cotton into Liverpool this year, as compared with that of last year, during the same period, has been 276,000 bags against 212,600; and though the stocks in the ports are estimated at 296,000 only, against 374,000 in June last year, yet as prices are just double what they then were, the present stocks exceed those of last year, in point of value, in no less a sum than £1,500,000 upon a moderate computation.

Supplies continue to come forward freely; and a vessel from New-York to Havre, within these few days, has contributed to shake the confidence of holders. The total import of the week amounts to 24,950 packages, and the sales to about 1970, consisting of 10 fair to good Sea Islands, at 31d.; 440 Uplands, at 15½ to 16d. for ordinary to middling; 16½ to 18d. for fair to good, and 19d. for fine; 570 New-Orleans, at 16½ to 18d.; 60 Alabama, at 18 per lb. &c.; being a decline of 1 to 1½d. upon last week's prices. There are few buyers, and the market indicates a still further decline, so that quotations cannot be correctly given.

A letter from a British officer, dated at Chittagong, February 4th, speaks confidently of a speedy termination of hostilities with the Burmese, and of the British being able to negotiate a treaty on their own terms.

On Mr. O'Connell's return to Ireland, something like a triumph, or public welcome, was got up for the occasion. He made a suitable address to the people, who crowded round him.

France.—By the arrival at New-York, of the packet ship Queen Mab, Captain Richards, from Havre, Paris papers to the 14th ult. have been received. The following extract of a letter from Havre, dated June 15th, gives the state of the cotton market at that place:—“I have no change whatever to remark to you on the subject of our market, which continues calm. The spinners are still sufferers, and seem determined to wait a greater fall before they will purchase any cotton. Some partial sales have been effected by importers, who are glad to realize a good profit when they find opportunities, which, however, are very scarce. The prices may be quoted at 41 to 45s. for Orleans; 34 to 38 for Uplands; 37 to 41 for Alabamas, &c.”

Greece.—Accounts which appear to be authentic, state that the Greeks have obtained some important victories.

On the 11th of May the Greek fleet, commanded by the brave Canaris, who was in the advance guard with a fire ship, favoured by a southerly wind, attacked the Egyptians. Canaris threw himself among them, and was so fortunate as to attach himself to one of their frigates—two other fire ships attached themselves to other vessels, and in this way fire was communicated through the whole fleet. The consequence was the destruction of more than sixty vessels burnt, sunk, and run ashore. It was thought that Ibrahim Pacha perished in this dreadful battle.

In the early part of May, a great battle was fought in the neighbourhood of Navarin, in which the Greeks were completely victorious. More than 3,000 of their enemies were left dead on the field. A Leghorn letter of May 30, says,—“official accounts of this event have been published at Hydra. Odysee has been given up to the Greek government.”

Accounts from Odessa, in Russia, dated May 19 and 20, state that the vessel of the Captain Pacha, narrowly escaped being burnt, and is ashore near Galipoli. This accident is attributed to the bad organization of the crew. They also report the death of Mehemet Ali Pacha, Vice Roy of Egypt, which information it is said was brought by a courier from Alexandria on the 13th, but we think wants confirmation.

The transports, thirteen in number, loaded with provisions and ammunition, destined for the Egyptian fleet, were captured by the Greeks in the port of Mitylene, and sent to Napoli di Romani. It is said the Greeks have a good understanding with the inhabitants of this island.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Weather.—During the past week the weather has been as oppressive as during the preceding week. In New-York the thermometer ranged from 99°. One hundred and ninety-seven occurred in that city, in the week of the 16th instant, of which 33 came from the heat and impudent use of water from the heat and impudent use of water from 25 to 30, principally natives of Providence, Rhode Island, who stood at 99½ on Monday, at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, at 4 P. M. At Albany it rose to 92°. In Philadelphia, a thermometer in the shade, out doors, stood at the sun, 130°; in doors, 90°, on Tuesday, by drinking cold water. A number of deaths were occasioned by drinking cold water. No case of leprosy has occurred in our city, that we learned. The mercury has been steady at 96°; but the heat has been steadily debilitating.

Slave Trade.—This horrible traffic in man flesh, so disgraceful to humanity, revolting to the best feelings of the human mind, and so contrary to the principles of justice, we regret to find is still carried on. A letter from Havana, under date of June 28th, to the Editor of the New-Advocate, says:—

“The insurrection at Matanzas, down for the present. How horrible as well to policy as to humanity, the slave trade carried on between Africa and America. The French brig Cybele, landed between three and four hundred slaves from Africa in this colony days ago. She is now in port, reported on her arrival in ballast; she carried on her arrival a citizen of the United States, who is a partner. What a comment upon publican greed! A person once U.S. at Matanzas, was well known to have recently engaged, and deeply, in the slave trade!”

By a letter (published amongst the elementary papers on the slave trade) Dutocq & Co. at St. Jago de Cuba, on the excellence of their market for slaves, that slaves are called “*Logos of Elombas*.” A London paper states that several persons at Brighton, who have been bitten by mad dogs. One number was Mr. White, a Surgeon, a gentleman does not believe that the called Hydrophobia can be communicated the way generally supposed, and has lately refused to adopt any of the notions recommended in such cases; he wound, which was on his arm, has been healed. The dog was secured subsequently died in his keeping; and the various symptoms of hydrophobia.

Mr. White, in reference to this case, says:—“That a bite from any dog, dying of similar circumstances, can induce a poison in the human system—let it be by any name—I deny. I have, in my opinions; I have every confidence of bigotry, in their correctness; and (what others have been pleased to the most dreadful of human malices, summed to be hanging over me, feel content to declare that imagination is least, have no share in the result.”

Coronation of Charles X.—The coronation of Charles X. the Emperor, who assisted at the Coronation of Charles X. are not members of the Sacred College. They were the French Cardinals C. Tonnerre and De la Fare, (and not as mentioned), and of course the Pope no hand in the ceremony as head in the coronation of Napoleon, as Emperor.

A circumstance is worth a passing remark as also is the fact, that the five most conspicuous lay characters who figured in the coronation, were the Es-Bonapartes: Teyrand, Jourdan, Soult, Moncey, and not.

Culture of Silk in Egypt.—The culture of silk in Egypt, is said to have been taken, by orders of the Pacha, on an equally extensive with that of cotton, as the soil and climate are alike adapted to the growth of the mulberry and breeding of the worm, it is believed there will, at no remote period, be a great increase in the produce of a commodity in such universal request throughout the world.

Long Pump.—A pump for the Mexican Mining companies, of 1000 length, has recently been cast at a near Cincinnati. The bore is 40 inches; and the pump was cast in 100 pieces, of 10 feet in length. This stupendous pump cost six hundred pounds, and each piece weighing 800 pounds; the aggregate cost was \$8000 was taken to New Orleans, by the boat Mississippi.—From New Orleans was intended to ship it to some port, whence it will be carried about 100 miles into the interior. Finally, it borne 30 miles up a steep and rocky mountain, on the backs of the Indians, the place of destination. This pump worked by steam.

Delaware and Potomac Canal.—In a New-York paper, that contractors have entered into for excavating twenty sections of the Canal to connect the waters of the Delaware and Potomac rivers. The contracts, it is reported, were very favourable terms for the contractors, consequence of a great competition. It is said, an inclined plane on a fall of 100 feet, will be finished this season, and recommended by Professor Renwick.

Warrenton Canal.—The contractors commencing the excavation of the canal proposed to be cut from New-Haven, to Farmington, to Northampton, took place the 4th of July, at Southwick, the town on the route of the Canal between Connecticut and Massachusetts. The blage of people was very great, more than three thousand. Addresses were given by Governor Wolcott; after which man, of Northampton; after which Governor and President of the Canal both commenced the work.

Pennsylvania.—The duties paid by Auctioneers of the city of Philadelphia, for the year ending on the 1st of September, amounted to \$72,513 30, independent of 14,300 paid for licenses; making the year ending with the 31st May, 1824, the whole amount paid by all the Auctioneers in the State, during the year ending November 30, 1824, was \$88,000. Of that sum, about \$8000 was paid by



COLUMBIAN

WASHINGTON

SATURDAY, JULY 23

CHEERING INTELLIGENCE

New-York.

The Agent of the New-York Register, in a letter to the Editor, states that about most of whom are young, have necks to the yoke of Christ with him in baptism, and church at Burnt Hills, under care of Elder Whiting. In the mentions that a gracious ing on in the town of Half M different ages have yielded to tre of Jesus, and between 60 been added to the church by

Vermont.

A letter from the Rev. Pharoah Poutney, July 4, to ather in the Columbian College following particulars:

“The train of events which consecration to the pastoral church and society, has been by the superintendence of an indulgent Providence. more than a year ago, this people affected by the loss of their eminent pastor, the Rev. C. He had been so long acquainted in his prudence and dis when he died, for the mon their last support in this and nothing but inevitable ruin church. But this very constancy to exertion; and, by the more than one hundred soon added to the society. A contrary to my calculations ing you to the south, (which more than a year before.) I pressed into actual service. Their severe bereavement caused fervent prayers to be church for a revival of religion, we trust, have not considerable number have been subjects of regenerating have been baptized into the church, and several have joined to other denominations. Cimate is God, in thus fo

July 23, 1825.

The residue by
Philadelphia. An accident oc-
curred on board the steam-boat Ohio, at
Wheeling, July 7th, just after she left the
city. The cause of one of the
passengers falling overboard, was the
boat being too low. No person was killed,
but one or two others slightly in-
jured, and one or two others slightly in-
jured. No other damage was done.
Seventy-nine thousand ship
letters were received at the New-York post-
office during the quarter ending on the 30th
of June.

Lafayette's Township.—Colonel
Lafayette has fixed upon township No. 1, join-
ing the land granted by Congress to
General Lafayette. Its worth is
estimated at 150 to 200,000 dollars.

Extensive Quarries.—The
quarries producing the first quality of
stone for making water-cement, have been
discovered along the proposed line of the
New-York and Hudson canal, in Ulster coun-
ty, New-York.

Mr. M'Adam's.—Mr. M'Adam, says
the London paper, besides realizing above
the value of his road contracts, had the espe-
cial reward of £4,000, as a further reward for
his numerous contrivances. Poor Henry
who has made a path on the ocean by
the steam engine to navigation,
a thousand of M'Adam's, is existing,
upon less than common mecha-
nical principles, (namely, £50 per annum) with-
out having gained one farthing by his
contrivances.

A Dutch ship arrived at Hava-
na, which had succeeded in beating off a
piratical launch with about 20 men on board,
near Matanzas. The captain re-
sisted the fire until the piratical vessel was
alongside, when he opened his broad-
sides, and musketry upon them, which killed
20 men, and wounded two or three—the
other being light enabled the remainder to

escape from New Orleans by
Lafayette, inform us that pirates have
visited the inlets on this side of the
Gulf of Darien and the bay of Honduras.
Captain Hall, of the brig Exchange, in-
forms that he was boarded while at St.
Thomas, by an officer from the United
States ship Hornet, Captain Kennedy, and
that several piratical barges had
been destroyed by boats from said ship, on
the 2d instant for Cuba, to touch at
San Rico—officers and crew all well.

A letter from Key West.—A letter from Key
West, dated 28d ult. states that the Island
continued unhealthy.
The frigate Constellation, Com. Warring-
ton, was still at the Island, to sail in a few
days, destination unknown.—The corvette
Adams, Captain Nicholson, sailed the
preceding week for Matanzas.

The new Hospital, erecting in a more
central part of the Island, was about half
finished. The contractor for the Light
House had been compelled to suspend his
operations until next fall, in consequence of
the sickness of his men, when the walls
were about two thirds finished.



COLUMBIAN STAR.
WASHINGTON CITY,
SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1825.

CHEERING INTELLIGENCE.
New-York.

The Agent of the New-York Baptist Con-
vention, in a letter to the Editor of the Ba-
ptist Register, states that about 30 persons,
most of whom are young, have bowed their
heads to the yoke of Christ, been buried
with him in baptism, and united to the
church at Burnt Hills, under the pastoral
care of Elder Whiting. In the same letter
he mentions that a gracious work is carry-
ing on in the town of Half Moon. Some of
different ages have yielded to the mild scer-
vice of Jesus, and between 60 and 70 have
been added to the church by baptism.

Vermont.
A letter from the Rev. Phares Church,
Poultney, July 4, to a Christian brother
in the Columbian College, contains the
following particulars:

"The train of events which has led to my
separation to the pastoral charge of this
church and society, has been strongly mark-
ed by the superintendence and goodness
of an indulgent Providence. A little more
than a year ago, this people were deeply
affected by the loss of their venerable and
beloved pastor, the Rev. Clark Kendrick.
They had been so long accustomed to con-
sider him in his prudence and discernment,
that his death, for the moment, it seemed
like a total support in this world was gone;
and nothing but inevitable ruin awaited the
church. But this very consternation excited
them to exertion; and, by the Divine bless-
ing, more than one hundred supporters were
added to the society. About this time,
contrary to my calculations of accompany-
ing you to the south, (which I had formed
more than a year before,) I was drawn here,
and pressed into actual service.

"Their severe bereavement, moreover,
caused fervent prayers to be offered by the
church for a revival of religion, and those
prayers, we trust, have not been in vain. A
considerable number have become the hope-
ful subjects of regenerating grace—twenty
have been baptized into the fellowship of our
church, and several have joined themselves
to other denominations. O, how compas-
ionate is God, in thus following the last

gloom of despondency with the first dawn-
ings of brighter prospects! To Him be
the praise."

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Resident Agent of the American Co-
lonization Society, has acknowledged the
receipt of contributions to the Society, from
various sources, between the 14th of March
and the 13th of July, amounting to \$603
86 cts.; of which sum at least \$218 23 cts.
were collected in the District of Columbia.

The Society has resolved to send a ves-
sel from Norfolk, Va. with emigrants to
Africa, on or before the first day of Septem-
ber next. Any society, congregation, or in-
dividual, who will contribute ten dollars to
the funds of this institution, will have the
privilege of sending some free person of
good habits and character to the colony, in
the above mentioned vessel. At the last
advices the colony was in a prosperous con-
dition. The emigrants enjoyed good health,
and were contented with their situation.

GEORGIA.

The Governor of Georgia has given
notice to the Secretary of War, that he has
refused to hold any further intercourse with
Major Andrews, special Agent of the U.
States. The Governor has adopted this re-
solution in consequence of a letter which the
Major addressed to Col. Crowel, Creek
Agent, containing his reasons for suspending
the Colonel from the duties of his office,
during the investigation of the causes that
led to the death of General McIntosh.

EMIGRANTS TO HAITI.

The Norfolk Beacon, of July 18, says—
"We learn from Captain Green, of the
schooner John S. Spence, in 11 days from
Cape Haytien, that the emigrants were very
much dissatisfied with their situation,
and were anxious to return to the United
States."

EDUCATION OF HINDOO FEMALES.

The Baptist Magazine for July, states,
that the Rev. Eustace Carey, during his
late visit to the United States, made efforts
to excite an interest among Christians in fa-
vour of Hindoo Female Schools. In Maine,
he received several handsome donations for
this object. It is stated that three schools
of this kind, will be supported by the Ba-
ptist denomination in Boston. The annual
expense of a school in which from 20 to
40 girls may be educated, is estimated at
\$60. In Philadelphia, Mr. Carey received
donations to the amount of \$250. Several
friends in New-York have determined to
raise \$1000—the interest of which is to be
appropriated to the support of one school,
for ever. Among the subscriptions we no-
tice two families, which support one school
each—and a gentleman and his lady, who
support two schools.

TONNAWANDA SCHOOL.

The school among the Seneca Indians, at
Tonnawanda, Genessee county, New-York,
appears, by the latest advices, to be in a
promising condition. The opposition to it,
which was at first manifested by the pagan
party, has ceased; and it is at present ei-
ther patronized by all, or not discouraged
by the conduct of any. Three of these In-
dians have recently been baptized, who are
the first fruits of this mission; and it is be-
lieved that they are the first of their tribe
that ever descended, like the Lord of glory,
into the waters of baptism.

The funds contributed to this school by
the United States Government, and by the
Baptist General Convention, have been
found inadequate to its support. We think
it necessary that this fact should be made
public. We recommend the subject to the
consideration of all who take an interest in
the lamentable condition of the Indian, and
especially to our Christian brethren in New-
York, who reside in the neighbourhood of
the school.

UTILITY OF TRACTS.

The Rev. Noah Davis, of Norfolk, Vir-
ginia, in a letter to the Agent of the Baptist
General Tract Society, communicates some
beneficial influences that resulted from the
circulation of tracts, in places where these
little messengers were before unknown.
His letter is dated July 7th, and is as fol-
lows:

Enclosed you have Ten Dollars, which
please to have placed to the credit of the
Depository here. It has come to my hands
in a way that deserves mention. In going
to the Portsmouth Association, in May last,
I took a bundle of tracts for distribution,
and some bound volumes for sale. One of
the latter, with several loose tracts, fell into
the hands of brother Jacob Darden, of South
Quay Church, Southampton county, Va.
Although in years, and having read accounts
of our General Tract Society from the com-
mencement, he had never seen a tract. Upon
going home, he circulated the tracts he had
obtained. At a subsequent meeting, he pro-
posed to the ladies and youth of the South
Quay church and congregation, to make up
a small contribution for the purchase of
tracts, that they might be circulated gene-
rally in the vicinity, as a preparatory step
to the formation of an Auxiliary Society.
They readily put \$10 43 cts. into his hands
for that purpose, one half of which has been
laid out in tracts now published, and the
other left with me to be returned in the first
new tracts that come to hand.

Instances of individual exertion, and libe-
rality of this sort, deserve to be known, for
the encouragement of others. Thus, a sin-
gle person in a church may, by a little ef-
fort, accomplish something in this good
cause. If ministers and leading members of
churches are properly disposed, there can
be no difficulty in making our Tract Society
extensively useful.

I consider this circumstance peculiarly
gratifying, because they have thus put their
money at the disposal of the General Society,
that its operations may be assisted. If
all the auxiliaries would pay in advance, and
at once send up the amount of their sub-
scription, the printing of tracts might go on
with spirit, whilst now it proceeds slowly,
for want of this kind of help.

I had almost forgotten to mention, that
the dropping of a tract along the road was
the means of so informing a family that they
all contributed for the purchase of more.
Brother D. also states, that from his invita-
tion to children, those of a poor man made
up 25 cts. among themselves, which their
father put into his hands. May the divine
blessing follow the distribution of these mes-
sengers of salvation.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

The following letter to a gentleman in
this city, exhibits a deplorable want of evan-
gelical ministers in these populous and rap-
idly increasing States, which should excite
the attention of our brethren in more favour-
ed parts of the country. *The harvest truly
is great; but the labourers are few.*

NATCHEZ, JUNE 18, 1825.

DEAR BROTHER,

I have determined to forward to you a
short epistle, chiefly of the petitionary cha-
racter. Our hearts' desire, I am confident,
is the extension and glory of the kingdom of
Immanuel. From an end so important,
means and measures are inseparable; and
I address you with hope, believing that none
would be sooner interested in my representa-
tion—none better acquainted with the need-
ed aid, probably attainable.

About a year since, I spent three weeks
in New Orleans, and four or five weeks on
the western coast, (as it is styled) of the
Mississippi. My knowledge of the religious
wants of the country was, before this, I
thought, pretty general and correct; but
they are clearly understood, I believe, by
very few; and felt, I judge, by a less num-
ber. This country has, for years, been un-
noticed, or merely dreaded by the propaga-
tors of religion; but I think the time not
very distant, when it will be regarded as a
field of grand enterprise. And I am unwilling
that the Baptists, whose success is not
less gratifying than others, should, through
negligence or indifference, lose their portion
among the tribes who may flourish here.
In New Orleans, Baptists are almost ex-
tinct; not, I conclude, from the want of pub-
lic favour, but simply, because they attempt
nothing. Two missionaries at least, might,
I doubt not, be stationed there, with hope-
ful prospects; and, after a short time, incur
no expense to the Board. I see, there,
thousands as really ignorant of true religion,
I suppose, as the Indians of the eastern con-
tinent, or of our western wilderness. They
are perfectly accessible. Let one of the
missionaries be qualified to teach and preach
Jesus Christ, in the French language. And
why should he not expect great things? I
feel strongly assured that a Protestant mi-
nister of decent talents and fair character,
would be, at once, well received and sup-
ported, by three or four parishes on the west
side of the river. In these parishes, the po-
pulation is almost wholly French. They
are tired of priest-craft and ignorance, and
wish to be characteristically and really
American. These are two objects of great
importance; and are annually becoming more
so. Are there no amiable, conciliating, evan-
gelical young men, at the Columbian Col-
lege, at Hamilton, or Waterville, to be spared
for stations so needy, so important? Will
you think of them; and employ your un-
wearied skill for their supply? The num-
ber and quality of preachers, in Louisiana
and Mississippi, seriously demand the at-
tention of our northern friends. Since January
last, I have been endeavouring to discharge
the duties of pastor in the little church of
this place. But I have calls enough in the
vicinity, to employ me industriously in ite-
rant labours. In this part of Mississippi,
there are four Baptist ministers, who preach
in as many counties. We need sincere,
clear-headed, evangelical labourers.

There are two schools, near Natchez, de-
stitute of teachers, to supply which I have
been requested to make inquiries. Young
men of exemplary piety would be preferred.
One of them would be very pleasing, I
think, to be a lay preacher. The yearly re-
ceipts of each, would, I am told, probably
amount to 5 or 700 dollars. A Baptist bro-
ther offers to board a teacher, of this de-
scription, one year gratuitously.

With my best wishes for your happiness
and increasing usefulness, I am, affection-
ately, yours,
E. ESTES.

Should this paper fall into the hands of
a ministering brother, who may feel it to
be his duty to labour for the honour of the
Redeemer in this destitute region, he is re-
quested to address a line on the subject to
the publisher, by whom immediate atten-
tion will be paid to such communication.

WITHINGTON STATION.

The subjoined letter from the Rev. Lee
Compere, Superintendent of the Withing-
ton station, is addressed to a gentleman in
this city. The situation of our brethren at
this station, must have been very trying.
They could not have witnessed, with indif-
ference, the attempts that were made, by
nominal Christians, to induce the Indians to
abandon the lands they at present occupy,
with the advances they had made in civili-
zation, for wild lands beyond the Mississip-
pi, on which, to obtain a subsistence, they
would be obliged to return to the chase. We
believe, however, that their deportment,
during the whole of the unhappy transac-
tions that led to the late treaty, and that
have since transpired, has been strictly cor-
rect.

FORT MITCHELL, July, 1825.

DEAR BROTHER,

I avail myself of an opportunity to write
to you from this place, lest some unfair re-
presentations should be made of me, for
the part I have taken in the recent occur-
rences. In a time of such excitement and
confusion, we have not been suffered, for
reasons that will shortly be made plain, to
occupy, in every respect, a neutral ground.

When the attempts were making to treat
with the Indians, we considered it as our
duty to interfere as little as possible; and
that there should be no plausible pretext
against us, I thought it best to remain at
home, and not attend either of the councils.
But of late, we have thought it our duty, to
adopt rather a different course.

The obvious corruption attending the
treaty,—together with the influence it was
making on the minds of these poor oppres-
sed people,—as well as involving in it the
honour of the United States,—induced me,
at a very early period after its ratification,
to make a statement of the matter. This
statement will soon be seen to be correct,
except in one instance; where there is a cir-
cumstantial error.

It was with great reluctance I left home
at the present time, to attend this meeting;
and nothing but what I considered as an ab-
solute call in Providence, could have indu-
ced me. I was called upon by Col. Crowel,
to attend the meeting;—and by Major An-
drews I have been required to make a state-
ment in relation to the Agent, for the infor-
mation of the government.

I am happy to state that, after a full ex-
amination, we have come to such an under-
standing, as induces me to believe that we
shall, in future, have no cause of com-
plaint. For the satisfaction of our brethren,
I must beg that you will make an inquiry
of Major Andrews, on his return to Wash-
ington. I am happy to state, that he has
acted a generous, a kind, and a friendly
part. He will feel a pleasure in giving such
a statement, as, I am persuaded, will satisfy
all parties—that I have done no more than
my obligations to the general government,
and to the cause of humanity required. As
I wish to live in the affection and confidence
of my brethren—which to me is next to
living in the approbation of a merciful God
—I must again beg, for my satisfaction,
that you will wait on that gentleman.

When I left home, our family, excepting
two of my little children, were well as usual.
Our Indian children have been absent for
some time, but have mostly returned;—and
our prospects, in the midst of all our diffi-
culties, seem to brighten. I have all along
been very careful against awakening an ex-
pectation that might not, after all, be realized;
but recent circumstances constrain me to
say,—I am obliged to hope that the Lord
is with us. Clouds have gathered thick
around us, and storms have almost been re-
ady to break over our heads;—but I believe
they will eventually empty themselves in
mercy on our institution.

Yours, in the best of bonds,

L. COMPERE.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

General Lafayette took his final leave of
the generous citizens of New-York, on the
14th instant. He was escorted to the wharf
at the foot of Barclay-street, by the infantry
of the Artillery brigade, under the com-
mand of Col. Muir, and accompanied by the
Mayor, and the members of the City
Corporation.

In passing the line of the escort in Bar-
clay-street, the General took leave of the
officers in the most affectionate manner.
The streets and wharves were crowded
with citizens, who wished to catch a part-
ing look at the illustrious visitor. As he
stepped on board the steam-boat Pioneer,
which had been tastefully decorated
with flags, for his reception, a salute was
fired from the wharf, and she put off. Not
a cheer was uttered as the General depart-
ed. This was really a grand moral specta-
cle; and exhibits a state of feeling highly
creditable to the city and to our country.

During his journey through New Jersey,
the General every where met with the
same cordial and enthusiastic reception
which he experienced last year. On Satur-
day morning he took breakfast with Joseph
Bonaparte, and in the afternoon he was re-
ceived by the Committees of the Councils of
Philadelphia, on board the steam-boat De-
laware, which had been fitted up for the
purpose. He landed at Philadelphia, to-
wards evening, amid the cheers of the ci-
zens assembled on the wharves, and was
immediately conducted to the Franklin
House. The Hall of Independence had

been fitted up for his use, as a chamber of
audience, in which, during his stay in that
city, he will receive the numerous citizens
and public bodies who delight to honour him
as the Nation's Guest and Benefactor.

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.

On Thursday afternoon, Mr. David Shoe-
maker, one of our oldest and most respecta-
ble citizens, was drowned, whilst bathing in
the Potomac. It is supposed that he was
seized with the cramp, when distant from
a number of persons who were bathing at
the same time, as he sunk without being
noticed by any of them. Immediately af-
ter he was missed, efforts were made to re-
cover his body, but they proved ineffectual
until yesterday morning.

Mr. Shoemaker was a Clerk in the Gen-
eral Post Office, which appointment he re-
ceived before the seat of government was
removed to this city. He had uniformly
sustained the reputation of a faithful public
servant, and useful citizen. How strikingly
does this visitation of Providence exemplify
the truth of the passage—"In the midst of
life we are in death!"

LITERARY.

From the United States' Literary Gazette.

**Number of American Works published
during the last Quarter.**—In the last six
months of this Gazette, embracing a period
of three months, we have collected and
published the titles of one hundred and
eighty-five new American works, including
pamphlets and periodicals, which have
issued from the different presses in the
United States during that time. Nine of
them are works of two volumes each, mak-
ing in all one hundred and ninety four vo-
lumes. A goodly portion of them, however,
are twelve and a half cent pamphlets, of
which our authors and presses seem abun-
dantly prolific. In the same numbers, we
have published the titles of fifty foreign
works, making sixty nine volumes, which
have been reprinted in this country during
the same time. The whole number of vo-
lumes, therefore, foreign and domestic,
which have been issued from our presses,
during the last three months, is two hundred
and sixty three. Probably many works
have been published, which have not reach-
ed us; but we think this is as complete a list
as can be found in any journal in the country
for the same time.

ORDINATIONS.

On the 22d ult. in the meeting house of
the 2d Baptist Church in Lyme, Connecticut,
Brother HENRY STANWOOD was solemnly
set apart by ordination to the Gospel mini-
stry. The services were introduced by a se-
lect portion of Scripture, read by Elder
Pierpont Brockett. Introductory Prayer
and Sermon, by Rev. Asa Wilcox. Text,
1 Tim. iv. 16.—Consecrating Prayer by El-
der Simon Shailer; Charge by Elder Oliver
Wilson; Right Hand of Fellowship by Elder
Brockett; and the Concluding Prayer by
Elder Nathan Wildman.

On the 29th ult. Rev. ELBRIDGE GALE
was ordained to the pastoral care of the
Baptist Church, in Wickford, (R. I.) Intro-
ductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Brown, Assis-
tant to Dr. Gano; Sermon by Rev. Mr.
Gammell, of Newport, from Exodus xxxiii.
15; Ordaining Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bene-
dict; Charge by Rev. Mr. Gano; Right
Hand of fellowship by Rev. Mr. Ludlow;
Address to the Church by Rev. Mr. Shurt-
liff, and Concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. West.

At Walborough, Maine, on the 29th ult.
Rev. SAMUEL CHISM, to the work of an
Evangelist. Introductory Prayer and Ser-
mon, by Rev. D. D. Dunbar, of Nobleboro,
consecrating prayer, by Rev. Phineas Pills-
bury, of the same town; Right Hand of fel-
lowship by Rev. John Wakefield, of War-
ren; concluding prayer, by Rev. Job Wash-
burn, of Thomaston.

BAPTIST GENERAL TRACT SOCIETY.

The Agent has the pleasure to acknow-
ledge the receipt of the subscriptions of
Ten Dollars from Thomas Stokes, Esq. of
New-York City, and John Holman, of Cam-
bridge, Abbeville, S. C. constituting them
life members of this Society.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Friend to the Prosperity of Zion" has
been received.

We regret that the notice of the meeting
of the "North Carolina Baptist Society for
Missions," did not reach us in season. It
came to hand on Tuesday last, and the
meeting to which it refers commenced
yesterday.

MARRIED.

In Alexandria, on Tuesday evening, the
19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Cornelius, Captain
R. H. CLEMENTS, to Miss ALICE L. RAMSAY, all
of that place.

DIED.

On Friday, the 15th inst. at his residence,
near Middletown, (Md.) Gen. JOSEPH SWAR-
TOWN, a soldier of the Revolution, during
which he was taken prisoner, and endured a
long and painful confinement.

Wholesale Prices Current.

WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 23.

ARTICLES.	Per	From	To
Bacon	lb.	7 1/2	8
Candles	"	10 1/2	12 1/2
Cheese	"	12	14
Coffee, best	"	19	21
" common	"	16	18
Corn meal	bush.	55	62 1/2
Flour	barrel	5 00	5 50
" White wheat	"	5 25	6 00
Lard	lb.	9	10
Lime, (Thomaston) retail	cask	1 75	
Molasses	gall.	33	35
Oil, winter	"	65	75
Salt	sack	3 00	
Sugar, best	cwt.	11 50	12 50
" common	"	9 00	9 50
Whiskey, common	gall.	22	25
" old	"	45	

Poetry.

From the London Baptist Magazine.

"O that I had wings like a Dove! for then would I fly away, and be at rest."—Psalm lv. 6.

The souls that to Zion are bound,
Great troubles must meet on the road;
And dangers attend them around,
Ere they reach to their happy abode:
When I look to that mansion above,
And think on the saints that are blest,
I sigh for the wings of a dove,
To bear me away to my rest.

When Satan would tempt me to sin,
And lead me astray from my Lord,
How hard is the contest within,
Till he strengthen my soul from his word!
O when will my Saviour remove
This soul that is daily oppressed:
And grant me the wings of a dove,
To fly to my heavenly rest?

When pain and disease bring my flesh
To the verge of the dark and cold grave,
How happy will be my egress,
Since a mansion in glory I have!
I'll rest on the arms of thy love,
In Jesus's righteousness drest,
And pray for the wings of a dove,
To carry my soul to its rest.

O then, with what wonder I'll gaze,
And adore the perfections of God,
And through vast eternity praise
The merits of Christ and his blood!
No more shall I wander or rove,
Or sorrow e'er enter my breast;
Nor need the kind wings of a dove,
For then shall my soul be at rest.

STOWAS.

THE BIBLE.

The following lines are attributed to Lord Byron, and are said to have been written by him in his Bible.

Within this awful volume lies
The mystery of mysteries.
Oh! happiest they of human race,
To whom our God has given grace,
To hear, to read, to fear, to pray,
To lift the latch, and force the way;
But better had they ne'er been born,
Who read to doubt, or read to scorn!

Miscellany.

DUTIES OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Extracts from the Discourse of the Rev. Francis Wayland, delivered in Boston, at the late Public Fast in Massachusetts.

"In many respects, the nations of Christendom collectively, are becoming somewhat analogous to our own Federal Republic. Antiquated distinctions are breaking away, and local animosities are subsiding. The common people of different countries are knowing each other better, esteeming each other more, and attaching themselves to each other by various manifestations of reciprocal good will. It is true, every nation has still its separate boundaries and its individual interests;—but the freedom of commercial intercourse is allowing those interests to adjust themselves to each other, and thus rendering the causes of collision of vastly less frequent occurrence. Local questions are becoming of less, and general questions of greater importance. Thanks be to God, men have at last begun to understand the rights, and feel for the wrongs of each other. Mountains interposed do not so much make enemies of nations. Let the trumpet of alarm be sounded, and its notes are now heard by every nation, whether of Europe or America. Let a voice, borne on the feeblest breeze, tell that the rights of man are in danger, and it floats over valley and mountain, across continent and ocean, until it has vibrated on the ear of the remotest dweller in Christendom. Let the arm of oppression be raised to crush the feeblest nation on earth, and there will be heard every where, if not the shout of defiance, at least a deep-toned murmur of implacable displeasure. It is the cry of aggrieved, insulted, much-abused man.—It is human nature waking in her might from the slumber of ages, shaking herself from the dust of antiquated institutions, girding herself for the combat, and going forth conquering and to conquer; and wo unto the man, wo unto the dynasty, wo unto the party, and wo unto the policy, on whom shall fall the scath of her blighting indignation."

"If the cause of true religion and of man shall eventually triumph, as we trust in God it will, who can tell how splendid are the destinies which will then await this country! One feeling, the love of liberty, will have cemented together all the nations of the earth. Though speaking different languages, and inhabiting different regions, all will be but one people, united in the pursuit of one object, the happiness of the whole. And at the head of this truly holy alliance, if faithful to her trust, will then this nation be found. The first that taught them to be free; the first that suffered in the contest; the nation that most freely and most firmly stood by them in the hour of their calamity; at her feet will they lay the tribute of universal gratitude. Each one bound to her by every sentiment of interest and affection, she will be the centre of the new system, which shall then emerge out of the chaos of ancient institutions. Henceforth she will sway for ages the destinies of the world."

"Who of us does not kindle into enthusiasm as he contemplates the mighty interests connected with the prosperity of this country? With the success of our institutions, the cause of man throughout the civilized world seems indissolubly interwoven."

"When I look forward over the long track of coming ages, the dim shadows of unborn nations pass in solemn review before me, and each, by every sympathy which binds together the whole brotherhood of man, implores this country to fulfil that destiny to which she has been summoned by an all-wise Providence, and save a sinking world from temporal misery and eternal death."

From the Connecticut Observer.

DR. DODDRIDGE.

A friend has put into our hands an original letter of the Rev. Dr. Doddridge, to a female friend of his, who was afterwards married to a clergyman in this State, to which she removed from England, and where she resided till her death—distinguished through life for every amiable and Christian virtue. It was addressed to her when in a state of mental depression.

NORTHAMPTON, (England) ?
August 26, 1746.

Ever honoured and beloved friend,

Great pleasure, indeed, and great pain has your letter given me; pleasure, as a letter from you, and as a letter in which the rays of your piety break through all the gloom; yet pain, exquisite pain, to think what a heart, formed by nature and by grace like yours, must feel, in the situation you so pathetically describe. But when I address myself to comfort and advise you, I am quite at a loss. I see where the error lies, but I cannot bring you to see it. If peace never come before perfection, I still believe, notwithstanding the boasts of some of our new sects, it will be an everlasting stranger to our world. But my great comfort as to dear Miss S. is, that perfection will soon come, and with it not only peace but joy. My real thoughts of your case, and the best counsel I lay in my poor power to give, you had at large, just after our last much regretted parting. Had I more interest above, you would fare better; but, alas! I have but little, and deserve none. Perhaps no four petitions, which personal friendship ever dictated, were more frequently or more ardently addressed to the Throne of Grace, by the lips of your mourning, sympathizing friend, than that the life of Colonel Gardiner might be guarded; his son converted; your excellent father restored to his work; and your own soul sensibly and abundantly comforted.

But what shall I say by way of complaint, on these heads? Hath not Mr. S., in comparison of whom, my Heavenly Father knows how inconsiderable I appear to myself, in what is most excellent in the human soul, hath not Mr. S. himself prayed daily, though in vain, with respect to the loss, for succeeding months and years.

As for myself and my own frames of late, I will say but little, lest I increase your troubles; yet I may hint it to you, that as to sensible manifestations and converse, God is of late much withdrawn from my soul.—My spirits are strangely dissipated and broke,—as my rest, since my fever, has often been. I never had less of the presence of God in secret, and often find a sad barrenness and coldness in public. My harp, as well as yours, hangs on the willows, and when I attempt to strike, it is quite out of tune. Disappointments and troubles, of one kind and another, bear hard upon me for want of more faith in God, and love to him. I know not how to shape myself as at former times, and go forth to the duties of life; and the sad consequences of my deficiency in them are too apparent wherever I turn my eyes. Oh, that I were rid of these burthens, and at rest with my dear brethren that are gone home before me. 'Tis not affection, but real simple truth, when I say I feel myself utterly unworthy a place in the prayers, much less in the daily, constant prayers of such Christians as your father and yourself; and in my poor low state am sometimes ready to say, I am a worm and no man. Yet this worm continues to love you, my dear friend, with constant tenderness, and would lift up its head a little, if it could hear that your burthen were taken off. I have mentioned your case to Mr. G. and J. without naming you. It was not forgotten yesterday at the table of the Lord, and will be remembered, I trust, on Wednesday, at a meeting at Kettering. You would easily see, in a letter like that you have written, if it came from another, evident traces of deep Christian experience. I think I mentioned to you the cause of an excellent person of my congregation, who was so dejected that for one whole year he knew not that he ever lifted his eyes to see sun, moon, or stars, except when just on the horizon, whose burthen was taken off in a moment, and never returned. Who can tell what God may do now?

Two little pieces of advice I would give, and with them I will end my letter. The one is, that you every day fix on some promise for your meditation; for if you weigh the grace, which a thousand of those precious passages of Scripture speak, you cannot surely go on to wrong such a God and such a Saviour by these base and unworthy suspicions. Pardon me, that before I am aware, I call them so, though yours, or rather let me charge them on the enemy of your peace, who takes a malicious pleasure in suggesting them. The other is, that though you continue to conceal this matter from those who, it may be, like to discourage or in any way to hurt you, yet you would freely and fully communicate it to a select few, who may, being near you, join in seasons of social prayer to the God of all grace and comfort on this account.

Recommending myself to your prayers, which I greatly need, I shall conclude by assuring you that dead and low as my thoughts at present generally are, I am with sensible emotions of most affectionate gratitude and invariable friendship, your sympathizing friend,

PHILIP DODDRIDGE.

From Dr. Green's Sermons.

CHRIST, THE GLORY OF THE GOSPEL.

All the churches which Paul gathered from among the heathen, were composed of converts, made and edified by the preaching of the cross. Nor have we the least reason to believe, that the preaching of the other apostles was different from that of Paul. They were all taught and guided by one and the same Spirit, and doubtless pursued the same method of spreading the Gospel. Besides, the short notices of their manner of discourse, left us in the Acts, demonstrate that such was indeed the fact. Peter's sermon on the day of Pentecost, his testimony, as the mouth of the whole apostolic college, before the Jewish Sanhedrim, and especially his discourse to Cornelius, and those that were assembled with him, show clearly that it was Jesus Christ, and him crucified, that was the burden of his powerful and wonderful working addresses. We may therefore affirm, with confidence, that it was the preaching of Christ cruci-

ed, by the instrumentality of which the whole primitive church was formed, edified, and established in the world. There was no philosophical, and rhetorical, and legal, and logical preaching, then, to the utter exclusion or complete disguise of the doctrine of the cross, as there has been in every succeeding age. It was exactly this which was employed by the false teachers in the Corinthian church. And what were its effects? Such as they have commonly been since—formality, self-exaltation, claims to superior knowledge and sagacity, controversy, corruption, immorality, profaning sacred institutions, and alienation from apostolic truth and apostolic men. It probably was never made instrumental to gain a single convert to genuine Christianity, for our apostle solemnly warns Timothy to avoid and oppose it altogether.

Look now to the Protestant Reformation. And here, if we inquire why reformation was necessary—the answer will be, that although there were things innumerable that called for it, yet, in the opinion of the great Reformer himself, no single thing demanded it so loudly and imperiously, as this, that the doctrine of justification with God, solely by the merits and righteousness of Christ, had been buried and lost amidst the corruptions and superstitions of anti-Christian Rome. Yet, as fable sometimes indicates that its origin was truth, so in the very superstition of popery, we find evidence that the doctrine of which I speak was the doctrine of the apostolic age. Had not the doctrine of the cross been prominent in the faith of the primitive church, and much insisted on by her public teachers, the superstitious notions which afterwards obtained in regard to the cross, had probably never existed. It was in place of the sacred doctrine of Christ crucified, that corrupt superstition and will worship substituted images of the cross, the worship of the cross, the sign of the cross, and veneration for pretended relics of the cross. To banish the superstition, and to restore the genuine doctrine, was, by his own statement, the most important part of the work of Luther. Justification by the righteousness of Christ, imputed to us and received by faith alone, you know, he declared to be the article of a standing or falling church. This was the theme on which he dwelt with the greatest earnestness and frequency. He has embodied his sentiments and arguments in his practical commentary on the epistle of Paul to the Galatians, made up of a series of public, popular discourses, which he delivered at Wittenburg. Never had I read an uninspired book in which the very kind of preaching which we now contemplate, is more clearly exhibited; strongly marked, indeed, with the peculiarities—some of them exceptional peculiarities—of the age and author of the work.

And in the same strain, with little variation, did all the reformers preach. You know the effect. Apostolic preaching was crowned with apostolic success. While thus they preached and wrote, converts were multiplied like drops of the morning dew. The reformation, like a mighty torrent, carried all before it. And how was it at last arrested, and brought to a stand? Not so much by the violent opposition of its adversaries, as by the errors and misdirected zeal of its friends. They turned the force of their minds, and the vigour of their efforts, from the defence and propagation of essential gospel truth, to wordy and angry controversy, relative to points, which probably none of them considered as essential. With these controversies, the minds both of teachers and learners became engrossed, parties were formed and embittered, and vital piety, wounded in the house of its friends, languished, till its progress was almost entirely stayed; and the peaceful Melancthon panted for the heavenly rest, that he might escape for ever from the disputes of angry theologians.

PATRICK HAMILTON.

Among the English martyrs to the cause of the reformation in Scotland, was Patrick Hamilton, Abbot of Fearn, a young man descended from an illustrious family. Having heard the doctrine preached by the reformers, he determined to visit Germany to acquire the knowledge of them from the fountain head. He there became acquainted with Luther and Melancthon, and entered with ardent zeal into their reforming views. Returning to his native country, he boldly proclaimed the doctrines he had heard. The clergy were alarmed; they resolved upon his death. Upon a charge of heresy he was summoned before a clerical council. They not only disregarded the arguments which he produced in his defence, but treated him with indignity and scorn. They pronounced the awful sentence, delivering him over to the secular power, that he might suffer the shocking death which the barbarity of men professing to be the teachers of a religion of mercy had destined for all upon whom they could fix the imputation of heresy. The area before the gate of St. Salvador's college, St. Andrews, was the spot fixed upon for his execution; and, with aggravated cruelty, he was upon the same day in which he had been condemned, led forth to the stake.

His intrepidity was worthy of the cause in which he was to suffer. While the fire was preparing, he exhibited his usual courtesy and beneficence to his attendants. He gave to them some small tokens of his regard, and when the executioners were surrounding with combustible materials the stake to which he was fastened, he raised his eyes to heaven, and recommended his soul to God. He was destined to undergo the utmost severity of bodily anguish. From negligence or from accident he was only partially scorched by the first conflagration, and in that state he remained until gunpowder was brought from the castle at a considerable distance. With barbarous and horrid cruelty, the Friars at this time harassed him with their importunities to recant. One Campbell, who had betrayed him and proved his accuser, was the most importunate and insulting. The best feelings of the heart must have been deeply wounded by such an open display of baseness; but Hamilton mildly beseeched his deceitful friend to retire, and not embitter the sad moments which he had hastened. When this gentle and affecting admonition was disregarded, he, in a more solemn tone, reproached him for his perfidy, and called upon him to answer for it before the tribunal of God.

The powder being now brought, his body was quickly consumed; but the length of his sufferings and the patient resignation with which he supported them, increased the ef-

fect, which at all events his death would have probably produced. The most tender compassion was almost universally excited in his behalf, and even at the moment of his dissolution, he was consecrated as a martyr to the truth.

The fall of Campbell strengthened the feelings excited. Struck with horror at the unworthy part he had acted, and impressed with the dying words of Hamilton, his reason was impaired, and his imagination haunted, and after lingering about the space of a year, in a state of insanity and despair, he breathed his last.

WARNING TO SCOFFERS.

"The triumph of the Wicked is short."

At a village in K—, there lived a farmer, who, like too many others, was without God in the world; and though his heavenly Father caused the dew to descend, and gave rain to moisten the earth, that it might yield "seed to the sower, and bread to the eater," yet this unhappy man continued, through a long succession of years, more ignorant than the beasts of the field by which he was surrounded.

On the introduction of the Gospel into the village where he lived, although many came to the light, he rebelled yet the more, and derided every thing sacred. Amongst other things, he possessed a lime-kiln, which, in derision, he used profanely to call "his little hell." One evening, whilst his religious neighbours were holding a prayer meeting in a friend's house, they heard a loud and distressing cry for help, and on inquiring into the cause, discovered the wife of Mr. — in great agony, for her husband had approached too near "his little hell," his foot had slipped,—and he was so completely reduced by the intense heat of the kiln, that not a vestige of him could be found! "Verily he is a God that judgeth in the earth." (Psalm lviii. 11.)

Mr. —, of the same village, discovered a great enmity to God and godliness; and, living next door to an active follower of our Saviour, endeavoured to show the opposition of his heart in many different ways. At one period, (not long before his death,) in order to ridicule this pious neighbour, he dressed up a figure in the clerical habit, and placed it outside of his door, kneeling before a chair, as if in the act of prayer, and then stood by it, on purpose to call the attention of those who passed that way; but even the unthinking part of the inhabitants of the village were shocked at his conduct; and finding that his end was defeated, and that the shame was all his own, he removed it into the house.

One night he was taken suddenly ill; and in his extremity, sent for that friend whose way and character he had before despised. He went immediately to counsel him and pray with him; but in a few hours he was called to stand before "the Judge of quick and dead."

On returning from the house, the friend saw the figure above alluded to placed behind the door. Surely such a one reminds us of those awful words, "The candle of the wicked shall be put out;" (Prov. xxiv. 20.) "The wicked shall be silent in darkness." (1 Sam. ii. 9.)
D—, Sept. 1824.

From the Mariner's Magazine.

SEAMEN IN THE BATTLE OF THE NILE.

In a British ship which was in the battle of the Nile, there was but one Bible among seven hundred men. They were more than two years before they entered a port where they could purchase the Scriptures in the English language. During this time, one of the sailors possessing a Bible, read it to a messmate who was ill, and conversed with him, till he proved the means of his conversion to God; these read the word of God to others, and converted to them about what they had read; by which means there were several in the ship who evidently understood and experienced the power of the Gospel. The first three of these men formed themselves into a society, which afterwards increased to thirteen.

Previous to the battle of the Nile, as many of them as had opportunity, associated for prayer, and committed themselves and each other to God, supposing they might never meet one another again, as they were then in sight of the French fleet. Their ship was in the heat of the action, but they were all mercifully preserved in the day of battle, not either of them being killed or wounded. Two of their number were placed at one gun, where three of their shipmates were killed by one ball; but they were not injured. Such preservation excited their attention; and the first opportunity, after the confusion of the battle, they met for thanksgiving to Him who so remarkably answered their prayers. When they came into port, it appeared their conduct had gained the confidence of their superiors; for on one half of their number asking for leave to go on shore, thinking it improper for the whole to go at once, the commanding officer, much like a gentleman, when he was informed they wished to spend the Sabbath on shore for the purpose of worship, said, "You may go, and take all your party with you." They found their way to the place of worship. It being the day of the administration of the Lord's Supper, having shown the rules of their society, and conversed freely with the clergyman of the port, they were cheerfully admitted at the table of the Lord. I found these men (says the clergyman) much better acquainted with doctrinal, experimental, and practical divinity, than could have been reasonably expected. But with the Bible in their hands, and the Holy Spirit for their teacher, is it any wonder they were well taught?

From the Mariner's Magazine.

NAUTICAL ANECDOTE.

A careless sailor, on going to sea, addressed his religious brother in words like these:—"Tom, you talk a great deal about religion and providence; and if I should be wrecked, and a ship was to heave in sight and take me off, I suppose you would call it a merciful providence. It is all very well; but I believe no such thing—these things happen like other things, by mere chance, and you call it providence, that is all." He went upon his voyage, and the case he put hypothetically, was soon literally true: he was wrecked, and remained upon the wreck three days, when a ship appeared, and seeing their signal of distress, came to their relief. He returned, and in relating it, said to his brother, "Oh! Tom, when that ship heave in sight, my words to you came in a

moment into my mind—it was like a bolt of thunder. I have never got rid of it; and am now grateful to give myself up to Him who pitied and saved me."

AN EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION.

In the Memoirs of the late Rev. William Lee, formerly a missionary in India, written by the Rev. H. Lacey, is the following wonderful instance of the preservation of life when in imminent danger.

"Among the English gentlemen who paid Mr. Lee particular attention, was Mr. Churchill, whose residence was about two miles from the Mission-house, at Vazapatam. One evening as he was reclining on a sofa, reflecting on his mournful loss, (the death of his lady,) and watching the slumbers of his two little ones, who were near him on a bed, he was suddenly alarmed with the prospect of a terrible death for them as well as for himself, and as suddenly delivered both from the peril and the fear. A tiger walked into the house, and entered a large mirror, he rushed forward and immediately fled from the spot! Whether the alarm and horror thus excited were productive of injury to Mr. Churchill's health, does not appear; he did not, however, long survive the event."

"An earthquake may be bid to spare,
The man that's strangled by a hair."

GOD'S HOUSE.

A flippant youth, who had accompanied a great and good man to the sanctuary, was finding fault with the arrangement of the speaker's discourse—with his pronunciation and his gestures, and asked the old gentleman what he thought of the preacher? "Sir," said he, "when I am in God's house, attending to eternal truth, I never stop to doubt with criticism." Would there not be less committed, and more good accomplished, would not God be better pleased, and Satan oftener defeated, if every one who enters the temple of Jehovah, should enter it with the spirit of this venerable man!

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*I will sing with the Spirit; I will sing with the understanding also.—1 Cor. xiv. 15.

RECOMMENDATION.

HAVING carefully examined the selection of Hymns and Spiritual Songs, entitled "The Baptist Hymn Book," by Wm. P. Biddle, and Wm. J. Newborn, we have no hesitation to state our unqualified approbation of the work. The Hymns and Songs appear to be well chosen, of a character truly evangelical, embracing a great variety of subjects, and well calculated for public and private devotion. As such, we cordially recommend it to our brethren, hoping that the divine blessing may attend it.

O. B. BROWN,

LUTHER RICE.

District of Columbia, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty-sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, I, the undersigned, of the District of Columbia, the Clerk of the District Court for the District of Columbia, the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"The Baptist Hymn Book, in two parts. Part I. containing Psalms and Hymns; designed for public worship. Part II. containing Spiritual Songs; principally designed for social and private worship. Selected from various authors by William P. Biddle and William J. Newborn, Pastors of Baptist churches in North Carolina."

"I will sing with the Spirit; I will sing with the understanding also.—1 Cor. xiv. 15."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;"—and also to the act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching, and to other prints."

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the public seal of my office, this day and year above said.

EDM. L. LEE,

Clerk of the District Court for the District of Columbia.

REMOVAL.

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RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends, Customers, and the Citizens generally, that he has removed to the old established Hat Store, Two doors East of Brown's Hotel, Penn. Avenue, where he intends, as usual, to manufacture, according to order, and keep constantly on hand, a very superior assortment of

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